









## FISH AND OYSTERS.

## POSSIBILITIES OF SHELLFISH PROPAGATION ON THIS COAST.

Monopoly in the People's Food, with Another Look at the Violators of the Interstate Commerce Law—A Promising Enterprise.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 9.—[To the Editor of LOS ANGELES TIMES.] The text of the decision I alluded to is as follows:

"First—A common carrier who undertakes to carry goods cannot by contract exonerate himself from liability for loss or injury to the goods by his own negligence. Second—The provision of the statute in this case that the carrier should not be liable for breakage of or injury to glass or any article of a fragile nature in any of the packages which it undertakes to carry, was void as against public policy, being a contract against liabilities not only for ordinary negligence, but for gross negligence."

The text of Senator Reagan's letter to me is:

"The Interstate Commerce Law intends to require equal rates in all similar cases. The law now requires that all charges shall be reasonable, and that no discrimination shall be made between shippers. No doubt the law is intended to be a protection to the public. Wherever the law is violated in either respect, two remedies are open to the injured party. One is a civil suit and one is a criminal prosecution, upon indictment for any such offense. The offending party is liable to a fine not exceeding \$5000, and a civil suit is liable for the damages sustained, with the costs of suit and attorney's fees for the party suing."

"The letter from me, which I herewith return to you, shows that the parties to the Transcontinental Traffic Association are clearly violating the law against pooling, and are liable to a fine of \$5000 a day for every day that pool is kept up. They cannot evade the law by a change of the name of the association, for the purpose of controlling freight rates. Recently in Texas the Supreme Court of the State has perpetuated an injunction against the continuance of the traffic association in that State, and I have no doubt the United States courts would enjoin such transactions and punish the offenders. This letter of mine would be good evidence against them."

The status of the Interstate Law is that the House conferees have rejected from their amendment requiring uniformity of classification, and the Senate agreed to the House amendment requiring the commission to enforce the act by bringing to the attention of the district attorney of the court having jurisdiction any violation of the act on the part of common carriers. The only disagreements are in regard to the carrying of oil, and permitting State courts to hear and determine all cases arising under the act. The commission is well supplied with notices of violations of the law by the Southern Pacific.

When the giant corporation began its work it acted under the wing of the Central Pacific, under some sort of lease, then a charter was procured in Kentucky—which charter was a mere sham—for some purpose, but too thin to hold water; and so, to prevent the loss of franchises by actions in various States, the act of incorporation was effected last May in Sacramento, by which all the business of the company west of the Mississippi at \$148,900,000. This was about the amount which Gov. Pattison in his report charged was fraudulently taken from the United States, and nearly the same figure which it is proposed they should repay by extending the debt for 125 years at 2 per cent. Some long extension will be given in the hope of realizing the enormous amounts owing by the syndicate and the Union Pacific, as the MIS is conceded that nothing will otherwise be obtained by the Government.

## AN OYSTER MONOPOLY.

Now, in regard to the opposition which has been manifested toward the procuring of cheap and delicious food: I found that the oysters brought to this coast from the Atlantic were placed in the waters of Frisco Bay in half-dead condition after their long transit, and they were simply swelled by the brackish water, and then resuscitated, and contained little substance, and little of the magnificent flavor of the Atlantic species. Like all other well-paying interests on this coast made in the 20 years ago, this oyster business is another monopoly, and the same shrewd fellows who work the express company and deliver the high-priced oysters over the roads of the syndicate, doubtless could count on their fingers who pocket the profits. In this city a dozen shell oysters of the same quality are sold for 50 cents. In the eastern localities, from the Connecticut Sound around to the splendid oysters of Berwick Bay, in Texas, that money will buy a bushel of oysters. For 20 years vast numbers of oysters have been brought to this coast, but in no instance have they been known to spawn. If efforts in that direction had succeeded, oysters could be raised in profusion as cheap and as delicious as in any other country. Being naturally somewhat philanthropic and inquisitive, I concluded that no greater benefit could be conferred upon the resident millions now peopling this coast, and the additional ten millions who will probably come in the next decade, than by solving this problem and furnishing

## UNLIMITED FISH AND OYSTERS.

I was sure it could be done, and that the Pacific fisheries were ten times as valuable, in all the grades of the finest fish, as the Atlantic fisheries. So in February, 1888, after long consideration, I wrote to the leading spirit of the Southern Pacific, stating my view, and that I would like to have the rate per carload for shell oysters by freight train and by express train, and of opened oysters in barrels, etc., by the ton, and that I had enough cash ready to put this business through by myself on a large scale, and that I could get associates with half a million more. But knowing the practice of the coast heretofore of taking all the cream and leaving a small amount of skim milk to the workers, I did not wish to advise any friends to invest their money until some definite details and contracts could be arranged. This letter received a polite acknowledgment of its receipt—but nothing more in the ensuing twelve months. I wrote to an old friend—a general traffic agent—at the same time in the same terms, and he replied that it was too big a thing to answer at once, and he would examine and give figures. But no other letter has ever come. Quite natural! Why should any intruding stranger be permitted to enter the close corporation, and to interfere with their nice profits, even if it would have injured the public welfare? Feeling that there would be no chance to compel these people to fix a rate at which the business could succeed, as it would be easy to fix it as high (as has since been done) that competition is unwise, and that it is perfectly feasible for a syndicate interested in two monopolies to pay from one pocket by secret rebates without anybody being able to prove it, I knew there was but one thing to overcome their power, and that was to enlist the United States Government in the en-

terprise. I had many interviews with the Fish Commissioner, Col. McDonald, at Washington, finding him to be alive to the possible developments of this coast, and ready to carry good suggestions into effect. I interested Senators and others in this project, to bring to bear every influence necessary to make the movement successful. Gen. Vandever cooperated heartily, and told the Fish Commissioner what wonderful developments he would make in a short time by taking steps of a proper character. Through the various admirals of my acquaintance I learned the location of vast quantities of the best edible oysters in the Pacific, and thereupon I took steps, aided by my friend, Secretary Bayard, to get from other governments permission to take all the edible and pearl oysters which might be necessary for the perfect solution of this great problem.

IT IS ON THE EVE OF FULL ACCOMPLISHMENT, without having to thank the Southern Pacific for a single act. The Albatross has been on this coast sounding, taking the temperature and saltness of the waters, and has already discovered vast quantities of valuable fishery bank. Right on the coast there will be found swarms of the finest fish, and new scientific discoveries will make it practicable to put them into market as fresh, instead of as salted fish. The admirals told me that the waters of the Gulf of California teemed with fish to such an extent that one could see them in dark masses through the translucent waters.

## A SEAL STORY.

One officer told me that in running a line in a steam launch he had found whales rising up almost under the boat, porpoises jumping as if intending to take passage, and enormous sharks ogling the occupants, as if they would water for somebody to fall overboard. And on one occasion they passed two large seals on a rock, six feet above the sea, and they were bawling for water, while the hot sun poured down.

"Why couldn't they help themselves?"

"Why the sharks—a hundred big fellows—were almost lashing the water into foam, waiting for the seals to take a drink."

"I don't know. We left them on the rock."

## AN OYSTER-GROWING ENTERPRISE.

I came to this coast a few days ago, intending to devote myself to the success of these plans, and to cooperate with the Government to make successful all their experiments, while operating a corporation with ample means and influential owners in the same line. Capt. Tanner of the United States Navy has found beautiful grounds on the seacoast. The State authorities last spring assured me of their cooperation; and last week I went down on an exploring expedition in the lagoons and clear, beautiful streams of pure water which pour into Frisco Bay at the proper spots, and camping three nights in the midst of these waters and wading and driving around over 30,000 acres of the sweetest water, I found places which would be the perfection of beds for oyster culture. I have found also intelligent cooperation on the part of the owners of the tidewater marshes to have this great work consummated. I have found capitalists and shrewd workers anxious to go into this business, and to plant whatever might be required if I didn't have it myself. It can be said that the scheme is assured, and that not far distant will be the day when new industries will produce millions of income and bring thousands of instruction to men and women into our midst. In Connecticut I found the ablest coadjutors to bring out here to take charge. Men who understood every detail of oyster reproduction and culture, with the means to grow them, and to plant them, and to grow them to grow fast; with means to keep away the starfish, which are now destroying the Atlantic oysters by countless millions, and which grow here to the huge dimensions of 12 inches in diameter. I have made partial engagements with such men to come here and develop both the shellfish, and the fisheries of all kinds.

## AN ASTONISHING CHANGE.

In my investigations I was told by Acting Secretary of War, Commissary-General Macleley, and many others, how, for 20 years, continuous effort to produce oyster spat had failed on the Pacific. There was some good cause for this. I felt sure, and one I struck the trail in conversing with a Connecticut captain, who carried schooners loaded with 6000 bushels of oysters from the Virginia waters to plant in the sound. He spoke of carefully preparing his kindling-wood and stowed wood in the hold of his schooner, and of "We don't allow the slightest concussion on the vessel's deck during the voyage; it injures the oyster." Curious, I thought. I talked with oyster-dealers in Washington; one of them, Harvey, who used to take in as high as 50,000 bushels a week. "I discovered that when my vessels came into port, after a northwest wind, dashing the waves on the larboard bow, there would be great piles of dead oysters in a few hours after unloading. But if I used them from the bow, as soon as received, they were perfectly good for all purposes. This being curious, I examined several cargoes, and found that, from the concussion of the waves and the use of the larboard bow, the oyster shells, which cling closely to the under valve, had become detached, and the oyster was in a sick and dying condition."

## TRANSPLANTING—PENDING OPERATIONS.

This was a second and most valuable clue. In the transit by rail by long journeys of 12 to 15 days, a constant concussion is produced 20 times a second, whenever the car wheel strikes the rail joint, though it is nearly smooth. This concussion ascends throughout the entire stiff car, and sickens the oyster, and destroys its germ of fecundity. To overcome that detriment is the only obstacle in the way of bringing any oysters from the Atlantic which would emit spat. I have given my ideas to the Fish Commissioner, and I think he will successfully carry them out. My Connecticut friends are constantly experimenting, and have sent me seed oysters, 1-16 inch diameter, through the mails, which, when placed in fresh water, lived on indefinitely. They have kept these alive three months, and at last dates they had large oysters on shelves, which, without water, they had already kept in good condition for 25 days. My chief reliance on the successful culture is to do so with Pacific Ocean oysters, which I will bring without concussion. The Albatross will probably commence the Government experiments with a deckload brought here, near Los Angeles, this spring, and loaded property in prepared beds. Each good oyster will emit a million spat. If we could get

only 50 bushels of proper oysters at work, the question is solved.

## A NEW REFRIGERANT.

For use in this oyster and fish business, there is a newly-discovered refrigerant which will revolutionize previous methods. It is a portable fluid, which upon expansion will produce by automatic means any required continuous cold, from 60° down to 30° below zero. It is cheap, and can be used for every sort of private houses, or largest ones in hotels; to cool a sailing vessel for 30 days; to make vast depots for storing goods, and all other like purposes. It is a dry cold, unlike that of ice, and onions can be placed alongside of cream for days without imparting any odor. I have seen the successful operation in the East, where it has been worked for some weeks without a failure; and I have seen two spoonfuls poured into a tumbler and the bulb of a thermometer inserted, which changed in three seconds from 50° to 30° below zero. I am negotiating for my associates to have control of that invention for Southern California. It can be carried every week or month into any farmhouse or village and used with the same certainty as ice, but with continuous cold, and not subject to the waste of melting ice in warm weather. It is the intention of Col. McDonald to send two of his officers to Los Angeles soon, to establish a branch commission on some suitable bay, probably near San Pedro. Yours truly,

BLANTON DUNCAN.

## THE COURTS.

## JUDGE CHERRY'S COURT.

The case against Mrs. Young and Soo Hoo Ling (assault to murder) was continued until March 22d on account of the absence of a material witness.

J. R. Gorman, charged with robbery and assault to murder, withdrew his plea of not guilty, and pleaded guilty of guilty. Sentence set for February 11th.

## NEW CASES.

Leonardo Ruiz, Francisco Ruiz et al. vs. Luisa Abila and 28 other defendants, to quiet title to 30 acres in Rancho la Cienega. Jesse F. Waterman and Orr Harrison, assignees, vs. Martin G. Aguirre, Sheriff, to recover \$2885.59 for goods of the Royal Produce Company seized and sold under attachment.

W. F. Edgar vs. A. J. McKay, to enjoin defendant from rebuilding a carpenter shop of wood within the first limits and in dangerous proximity to plaintiff's residence.

## JUSTICE AUSTIN'S COURT.

San Young, convicted of stealing a watch from the back of the Elite saloon, was fined \$100 and 100 days and committed.

Mike McDermott, under accusation of battery, failed to appear for trial, and a warrant was ordered issued forthwith.

The case against M. V. Howard for embezzlement was dismissed on motion of the District Attorney.

Frank Strohm, convicted of stealing three pairs of ladies' gloves, was sent up for four months, and John Alpan, his principal, was committed for six months.

Lon Helly and Frank Holland were sent up for three and six months, respectively, on conviction of petty larceny—stealing a watch.

Thomas Sullivan, an old offender, convicted of stealing a bucket of tobacco, was sent up for 300 days.

## JUSTICE LOCKWOOD'S COURT.

Joseph Whitesides and John Matthews were sent up for 30 days for stealing chickens and eggs, and George Koller, a confederate, was sent up for 30 days.

The case of Ah Kim, convicted of resisting an officer, came up, and motions to set aside judgment and to grant a new trial were overruled. Fines \$35, which was paid.

## TURNER MASQUERADE.

Turner Hall, on South Spring street, was the scene of a motley assemblage last night. Germania Turnverein gave a masquerade ball, which was well attended, and the revelry was kept going until an early hour this morning.

The masquerade in all sorts of grotesque, but not particularly striking, costumes, and enjoyed themselves hugely. The character of the masquerade was closely scrutinized, and several persons were refused entrance to the hall. The attendance was quite large, and the affair was a financial success.

## SAN BERNARDINO CITRUS FAIR.

The San Bernardino Citrus Fair, to be opened under the auspices of the Board of Trade of that place on the 13th inst, will continue one week. The exhibit to be in the Van Dorin block, and will be managed by L. M. Holt. A note says: "The fair promises to be the finest ever held in California, as Riverside, Redlands, Highland, Colton, Ontario and other sections of the county are vying with each other in making fine displays."

## AN ASTONISHING CHANGE.

## OCEAN PALACES.

The steamships Queen of the Pacific, Santa Rosa and City of Puebla excel in their appointments and speed of travel in this country; and for comfort and convenience, are ahead of the transatlantic lines.

Eleven tourists sought themselves to a run up the coast. The voyage is usually smooth and delightful. A trip to San Luis Obispo and a ride over the Pacific Coast Railway, through the beautiful Avila Canon, the Arroyo Grande and Santa Maria valleys, to Los Olivos (the home of the olive), is most enjoyable.

The Avila and Pismo beaches are very fine, and the celebrated Avila Hot Sulphur Springs are close at hand.

The new and beautiful Hotel Ramona is one of the finest in the country, and the rates are very reasonable.

For further particulars inquire at steamship office, No. 8 Commercial street, Los Angeles.

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Of a large lot of the furniture, household goods of every kind, contained to us for immediate sale, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15th, at 10 o'clock a.m. and 2 p.m., at our sales-rooms, 225 and 230 South Spring street, between Fourth and Fifth streets. At the same time and place we shall sell a fine lot of office furniture, desks, chairs, etc. Also a lot of store fixtures, showcases, counters, shelving, etc. Remember, at the great central auction mart, 225 and 230 South Spring street, 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., Wednesday, February 15th.

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GARIBOLDI TRACT, San Francisco street. 62x185, to alley. \$4500

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Antelope Valley is the home of the poor, a boon to men of moderate means, and a boon to men of moderate means, and a boon to men of moderate means.

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POINTS OF THE MORNING'S NEWS.

Murder of a party of prospectors in Montana. Civil Service Commissioner Edgerton removed by the President. No successor to Lord Sackville yet appointed. Washington at present. Collision between two steamers near Panama. A trust being formed to control the Florida orange crop. A Sacramento ball-player arrested. Gen. Alger said to have been tendered a position in Gen. Harrison's Cabinet. Failure of a large corporation of Columbus, O. Sensational murder trial at Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Tilden's birthday observed in New York. A lady killed by a runaway horse near Pleasanton. Proceedings in Congress. Flocque's Electoral Bill to be considered in the French Chamber tomorrow. Minister Phelps in New York. Gen. Harrison addresses a Tippecanoe club at Indianapolis. Senator Jones and John B. O'Reilly deny statements made by Le Caron before the Parnell Commission. Brief session held by the State Assembly. Germans opposed to granting European War increased advantages. The Samoan conference to open at Berlin on Thursday. Bismarck reported seeking an alliance with England. Cause of Gladstone not visiting Rome as he had proposed. The defalcation of Dickman of St. Louis estimated at \$200,000. More disturbances caused by the unemployed in Rome. A San Francisco policeman sentenced to San Quentin. Further developments in the Molloy perjury case at London.

UNEMPLOYED workmen are making Rome howl.

The professional politician now begins to make himself objectionable in public places.

The farmers are beginning to inquire whether the clouds worked themselves dry before Christmas.

SOME of the asphalt-paving contractors had a very soft thing. The trouble is that they used the soft thing to pave with.

It will soon be time for us to be told how many eastern people are "booked" for Los Angeles, for the winter of 1889-'90.

The Samoan question has at least had the effect of inducing the Legislature to appropriate liberal sums for naval defenses.

A DOUBLE track down Alameda street would be a thing very much to be desired as the present one is a "Trombone."

No doubt, it would to the Southern Pacific of Kentucky, and its tools.

LANDOWNERS should cultivate their land themselves, if they cannot sell it. Let us tax bachelors and unproductive land, to encourage productive industries.

ALL the expectations which are currently expressed in regard to the development of our oil and gas deposits may not be immediately realized, but it certainly looks as if we should soon see some interesting movements in that line of industry.

BOULANGER's latest bid for popularity is a proposition for the adoption of the American Constitution, but with ten years' Presidency and other modifications. Boulanger is a superficial, self-seeking demagogue, whose elevation would only pave the way to power of one of the monarchial parties.

EYES the loyal German Legislature is beginning to kick at paying yet larger sums to swell the income of his imperial imperiousness the Kaiser. When the bureaucracy-ridden population of Germany begins to rebel at royal exactions, it shows that the existence of kings and emperors in Europe is becoming very precarious.

ACCORDING to the Globe-Democrat, St. Louis, those delegates to the Chicago Convention who went there as Sherman men, and finally sold him out, are going to have a hard time "getting through" with their applications for favors at the hands of Mr. Harrison. The President-elect has little sympathy with this class of people.

OUR versatile and enterprising correspondent, Col. Blanton Duncan, drops the subjects of railroads this morning to tell us something about oysters. Not about the eating of oysters, but about the successful growing of fine, large ones for the market, on this coast—a problem which has been frequently attempted, but never yet solved. Col. Duncan is thoroughly enthusiastic on this subject, and his enthusiasm is undoubtedly well founded, for he shows how another great industry may be introduced on the coast and a palatial salubrious at the same time, at a cost which will place it within the reach of all.

## THE TIMES ANNUAL.

THE TIMES Annual for 1889 is now on sale to the trade and the general public. It may be purchased from the news agents, at the bookstores, or singly and in quantities at the Times office.

It is a 56-page publication, equivalent in bulk of contents to a 200-page book, chock full of valuable and interesting matter. It is especially adapted for sending to friends at a distance, who desire information regarding this section, its compilation having been undertaken with special reference to this purpose. The sending of one copy is better than the writing of one hundred letters. It contains a carefully prepared statement of Southern California's many advantages and few drawbacks, together with a complete exposition of our resources.

Following are the prices of the Annual: Single copies (in wrappers, postage prepaid).....15  
3 copies (in wrappers, postage prepaid).....35  
10 copies (in wrappers, postage prepaid).....1.00  
25 copies (in bulk).....2.50  
50 copies (in bulk).....5.00  
100 copies (in bulk).....8.00  
1000 copies (in bulk).....50.00

The rate of postage on THE TIMES Annual is two cents for each copy. The can be saved by ordering through the office, which pays on the matter by the pound.

FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTRY.

Landowners who have farming lands in this section for sale at reasonable prices and on easy terms are invited to forward their names and addresses to THE TIMES, when they will receive blanks to fill up with particulars, for publication in a classified list of such lands which we shall publish as soon as complete returns are received. The blanks are now ready. We desire to have them filled up promptly and returned to us, so that the descriptions may be published together in the issue of February 22d.

An Anti-Boodle Campaign.

With every succeeding election the importance of boodle as a factor in politics becomes more unpleasantly apparent. While we have not yet reached that stage of venality which prevailed in ancient Rome, when offices were publicly auctioned, we have, on the other hand, wandered dangerously far from that high-minded, patriotic feeling which prevailed in the early days of the Republic, when "all were for the State."

The outlook would indeed be gloomy for the permanency of our free institutions were it not for the great recuperative power which still exists within the body politic. When the system becomes too much clogged with disease, there is a revulsion of outraged public sentiment, which casts off the effete matter and effects a complete purification for the time being.

There are signs of such an upheaval in Los Angeles just now. Affairs municipal have been growing more and more rotten of late. Boodle is king. Gamblers and other lawbreakers ply their illegal trades with scarcely an attempt at concealment. Respectable citizens are growing very weary of this state of affairs—are preparing to march upon King Boodle, and to smite him hip and thigh.

Candidates will be approached for money during the present campaign, both by individuals and newspapers, the equivalent offered being an influence which exists only in the solicitor's imagination. Candidates had better make up their minds at the start to refuse point blank all such demands. The man or the paper with so little self-respect as to demand that which is little better than blackmail can do no real harm, when refused. On the other hand, THE TIMES promises to expose without mercy or compunction those candidates who assist in degrading politics by acceding to demands for blood money from these leeches. The payer of political tribute money is worse than the payee, because he is a man who asks for the confidence and support of the voters.

King Boodle's reign is drawing to an end in Los Angeles. The respectable voters are becoming unruly, and those who bow the knee to him in the coming election will find themselves left out in the cold.

THE TIMES promises to help put them there. This is a fair warning.

The Higher Destiny of Man.

That the world is made better through religious truth, rightly presented, no one acquainted with the history of Christendom can deny. A Christian community is universally an enlightened, a moral and a law-abiding community. The great doctrines of Christianity tend to the uplifting of the race. Pagans and barbarians under the influence of gospel teaching enter on the path that leads to civilization. The world could not do without religious teaching or religious truth.

But in order to be benefited by these instruments of good to the race, the appeal must not be made alone to the emotions of men. The reason, the judgment of men must be aroused as well as the heart, and a sense of obligation must be awakened before there can be any deep conviction of wrong-doing.

It is always to be regretted when one claiming to labor for the good of souls, does, by his methods, do anything to detract from the solemnity and seriousness of the vital subject under consideration. In all the years of Christ's ministry, in all the labors of the eloquent apostle to the Gentiles, there is never a touch of levity, never anything to distract attention from that great central fact that the world is lost without redemption. And yet the common people heard them gladly.

Mark the solemnity of the utterance, "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" The Master does not say, "You are a fool if you don't believe in hell, and you'll find it out when you get there," but with solemn directness he exclaims, "Except ye repent ye shall all likewise perish."

There are certain classes, perhaps,

that may be reached and influenced by clownish preaching, but it is the duty of the church to inquire if there are not more driven away and disgusted by such methods than are helped in the struggle for a better life? Cannot religion be made to commend itself to the ignorant and the outcast without the employment of slang and the objectionable language of the slums and the highways? Is there not beauty, and simplicity and tenderness enough in the simple story of gospel love to search every heart that divine grace may subdue?

It is well for the church to realize that gospel truth needs no such adventitious helps as are embodied in broad wit and coarse slang to make it efficacious to all classes. The Christian church does not need to walk through low levels to reach the lowly, it needs only to reach down a helping hand and to lift up those that it would save.

The world should be made to realize that the religion of Christ embodies all that is purest, all that is highest and all that is most essential to the good of the race; that the gospel of Christ is refining in its tendency, it is pure, it is gracious, and it not only elevates the believer, but its tendency is to increase all of the amenities of life. But can the world ever be brought to believe this through travesty or coarseness? Let the church consider.

A Great Gambling Scheme.

Nevada has less in itself to merit Statehood than several of the Territories. It is a "pocket borough," where money makes laws, to a greater extent than is usual, even in these corrupt times.

The latest scheme of the gambler-politicians of Nevada is the forcing by the Legislature upon the people of that State of an election on a proposition to legalize lotteries, of the promise of the gambling ring that a portion of the profits shall be paid into the State treasury. The method in which this election is arranged for is no less nefarious than is the object of the election.

The law submitting the constitutional amendment was passed and approved January 10th, and the election under it is set for February 11th—less than a month after the enactment, and this, though Nevada is a State of such great distances, and such non-communication, that some of her people will not hear of the election until long after it is over. The new law requires that notices of election shall be posted one week before the day appointed, although even for a special election ten days' notice is required. This is equivalent, says one of the protesters, to almost no notice at all, and one-fourth of the people of the State will simply hear from some of their neighbors that there is to be an election, but what for or when they will know little about. The Silver State says:

This is a lightning process for amending a State Constitution, and if the Legislature has not applied for a patent for the method it should do so at once. In this county the board stands adjourned until the first Monday in March. The commissioners of some other counties, especially Nye, White Pine and Lincoln, will find it as difficult to comply with the law as those of Humboldt, and the voters in the remote precincts, if they hear that an election is to take place, will hardly have an opportunity to ascertain for what purpose.

The lottery is an undoubted evil, which has been condemned in all civilized countries. It is far more dangerous than faro, poker or any similar games, because it is much more far-reaching, threatening, as it does, through well-paid advertisements in unscrupulous journals, to sap the moral foundation of every family on the coast. California is much interested in seeing this project defeated. It will be of little use to suppress gambling dens, should a great State gambling institution be established at our very doors.

The New York Press sizes up Gov. Hill very correctly as follows:

"Gov. Hill is always a reformer at annual success time and a color at reform time."

Gov. Hill's reform is the simon pure democratic article such as the country has been treated to since the incoming of the present Administration.

A Moscow paper announces that the Amer of Afghanistan has collected 20,000 men to pursue Isak Khan. That country seems to be full of old Khans, of no apparent earthly value.

THE SAUNTERER.

Poor human nature is the same the world over, in black or white, or in the savage man—or woman. "Vanity of vanities, all is vanity." I was reminded of this saying of the wise man the other day as I was passing down Spring street, but I smiled nevertheless at the reminder. What was it? O you couldn't guess, even if you had as lively an imagination as Sam Jones, and as I will tell you. It was a lady of color, not of the faint olive tint of her cheeks, but a genuine dyed-in-the-wool, out-and-out black woman. She was finely dressed and wore rich jewels, and carried herself daintily, but dear me, she was powdered! All over her bon face was sifted the soft white powder—and what a color it left her. Shade of evil! her cheeks were of the tint of volcanic ashes, and her full dark lips remained of an overhanging ledge of scoria. But how she beamed upon the passers-by. That look of proud contentment lighted up her features; what a smile of gratified vanity played upon her lips. Poor human nature!

As I was passing down the street the other day I saw before me a poor, dwarfed, ill-shaped cripple. There were lines of care upon his face, and a look of sorrow, as if he felt the burden of his infirmity. Behind him was a pretty, fair-haired child, upon whom was the crown of beauty, not less noticeable than his deformity. It was the meeting of two extremes in humanity. The child, overtaking him, looked up into his face with eyes that were full of sympathy, and he, looking down, smiled pleasantly at the little one. That smile evidently touched the heart of the child, for, leaning kindly toward him, she exclaimed, "Poor, little man, I am going to ask God to make you all over."

Passing through the upper portion of Main street a few days since I noticed an old woman with tottering form and deeply sunken cheeks, and eyes that were dim with age, slowly threading her way along the sidewalk leaning upon her staff. On her head was a kerchief folded, and beneath it shone the hair of a young woman. A century ago that head might have been a beauty. She had been a young woman, and she had been a beauty. Time had ploughed her face with deep furrows, and she passed along

hardly more than a shadow upon the face of today. What changes had she seen here? The homes of sun-dried bricks which once sheltered her people are crumbling to the dust. The old red-tiled roofs are disappearing, and what was always a wayward bend now above another people than her own. She is almost ready for her quiet rest upon the hillside where the grass grows green above her kindred, and where only the quiet place of sepulture is unchanged.

AMUSEMENTS.

AT THE OPERA-HOUSE.—A very fair house filled the greater part of the opera-house at the only performance of *Nanon*. When once the absurdity of comparison between Miss Fanny Lane and Fanny Rice is seen, a positive enjoyment is taken in this grace, naturalness and sweetness of this little woman, who, in spite of, or because of, her age, has an excellent rendition of the spirited duet of the Golden Lamb.

Mr. Murray, whose fine voice has had hardly a fair show during the week, delivered a lecture on the "Golden Lamb" and worldly "Abbe" and the rest of the company shared in the old-time favor.

J. K. EMMET.—This popular comedian, supported by a strong company, will present for the first time here tomorrow evening at the opera-house *Our Fritz*. The Philadelphia item says of Mr. Emmet, "He is a comedian of the first order, as young in voice and laugh as ever, that moved the audience at the opera-house alternately to laughter and tears last night, most of the tears, by the way, flowing in default of more laugh." The life and soul of the play was Emmet himself, of course, with new songs and finer voice than when he last appeared. He was tender to children and dumb brutes as his marvelous sympathy has always made him.

LOS ANGELES THEATRE.—Tonight the Los Angeles Theatre will witness the first of a series of three farewell performances by the *Companee Opera*. The selection of *The Mikado* for the initial production is a good one. Although many of our music-lovers are familiar with the excellent music of this opera, yet it is not to be termed "Carleton's *Mikado*." Its reputation will be upheld with delight, and a crowded house will doubtless greet the "Carletons" when they are universally conceded the most complete and enjoyable performance of the Japanese opera ever presented. Monday night will be devoted to Collier's beautiful opera of *The Rose Tree*, which will terminate on Tuesday with the ever-popular *Erminie*.

SHOOTING AT SANTA MONICA.

Last night about 9 o'clock a telephone message was received from Santa Monica saying that a man named Hubbell, a term train from Los Angeles, had been shot by a man who followed him out from that city after robbery after robbery of money. The man who did the shooting is described as a rather short, thick set man, wearing a blue coat and a black hat, and is supposed to be a Mexican. It could not be learned how badly Hubbell was hurt. The man who did the shooting is supposed to be a man from Los Angeles on foot or by horseback.

At the County Jail.

The following were the arrivals at the County Jail yesterday: Joseph Whitehead, John Matthews and George Kaler, petty larceny, city; Thos. Ark, fraudulently concealing personal property, city; one "vag" from the city, one from Santa Ana and one from San Bernardino.

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LABOR MEETING.

This afternoon, at 8 o'clock, there will be a grand mass meeting in front of the courthouse, on Spring street, of the unemployed of the city. The meeting will be addressed by some of the best talkers in the city.

At noon today Mr. Fehnmann will meet the presidents of the trades unions at the free labor exchange, on Spring street, between Second and Third streets.

SCOTTISH CLAN.

A meeting of the Scotchmen of Los Angeles will be held on Tuesday evening, February 12th, at 8 p.m., at the law offices of Barham, Stewart & Rutledge, at the corner of Spring and Temple streets, for the purpose of organizing a society of the Order of Scottish Clan. All those interested in the movement are invited to attend.

UNIVERSITY CLUB.

Last night a number of young men, graduates of various colleges, met at the law office of H. W. Latham, Ducommun block, for the purpose of organizing a university club. The meeting was quite enthusiastic, and much interest was manifested in the project.

VAGS AND DRUNKS.

Quite a number of vagrants, beggars and drunks were run in by the police yesterday and last night. Chief Conney says the men must be kept until they are all either run into jail or run out of town.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Assembly.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 9.—[By the Associated Press.] The Assembly met at 10 o'clock with barely a quorum. Very little business of importance was transacted.

Shanahan's motion to reconsider the bill to send counsel to Washington to defend the South Exclusion Bill went over till Monday.

Shanahan introduced a bill appropriating \$30,000 for additional contingent expenses of the Assembly.

The bill authorizing the erection of a branch insane asylum in Mendocino was finally passed, and now goes to the Governor.

Speaker Howe complained of inefficiency and inattention to duties of attaches of the Assembly. He said a large number of members were absent from the session, and pointed Messrs. Tulley, Ostrom and Culver a committee to investigate.

Adjourned till Monday.

SAN BERNARDINO'S FAIR.

SAN BERNARDINO, Feb. 9.—Arrangements are nearly completed for the coming fair of San Bernardino county, which will be held in this city, opening on Wednesday morning next. An excursion will be run from Los Angeles and Pasadena next Thursday over the Santa Fe line.

FOR HEATING A SAILOR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—Charles Ferguson, first mate of the American ship *Reaper*, was examined before Commissioner Sawyer of the United States Circuit Court today on charges of beating the crew, named Frank Boonjee, and was held for trial in the jail.

CAPTURED DEALERS RELEASED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—Collector Hazar has ordered that the seized dealers Rich and Pathfinder be released, they having settled matters with the United States District Court by paying bonds in \$100 each to appear when called upon.

BIG BERTHA TURNS THE TABLES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—Henry Parsons, one of the prosecuting witnesses against "Big Bertha," pleaded not guilty to a charge of perjury before Judge Sullivan this morning, and the case was set for trial next Saturday.

THE AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—At Metropolitan Temple tonight, Judge Maguire addressed an audience of 1000 people on the advantages the Australian system of voting has over other systems in securing safety of the ballot.

A LOUISIANA LYONHINE.

SHREVEPORT, La., Feb. 9.—Young white man named Charles Stewart in Eastern parish yesterday, was lynched by a mob last night. Stewart died this morning.

Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The banks held \$14,100,000 above legal requirements.

## WASHINGTON.

Sackville's Successor Not Expected Soon.

Senate and House Agree on the Samoan Appropriations.

The President Bounces Civil Service Commissioner Edgerton.

Representative Mason of Illinois Makes a Vigorous Speech in the House on Democratic Election Methods in South Carolina—Other Capital Notes.

By Telegram to THE TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—[By the Associated Press.] No information has been received at the State Department in regard to the appointment of a British Minister to this country. The department, however, has been informed that Mr. Edwards, first secretary of legation at Washington, who has been in London for some time past, has sailed for England for this country.

On his arrival in this country he will assume charge of the affairs of the legation and relieve Mr. Herbert, the second secretary, who has been in charge since the departure of Lord Sackville in November last.

His return at this particular time is understood by certain officials to mean that there is no immediate prospect of the appointment of a successor to Lord Sackville.

THROWN OUT.

The President Removes Civil Service Commissioner Edgerton.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—[By the Associated Press.] The President today sent the nomination to the Senate of Hugh S. Thompson of South Carolina to be United States Civil Service Commissioner, in the place of Alfred P. Edgerton, removed.

Judge Edgerton was at the Capitol this afternoon. He says he received no intimation from the President of any intention to remove him from office until yesterday when he called at the White House. The President said there was little hope of securing a place for Thompson as long as there was no suitable vacancy on the commission. Edgerton declined to resign, holding that his resignation would not be polite, and that he would be expected to help any other person (intimating that Thompson could not be confirmed if nominated). Of course the President might exercise his prerogative and remove him. President did see fit, and when Edgerton reached his office this morning he found the following letter awaiting him:

EX-CELSIOR MANSION, WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.

Dear Sir: You are hereby removed from the office of United States Civil Service Commissioner.

Yours very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND, To Hon. A. P. Edgerton.

When the news was communicated to the remaining Commissioner (Lyndon) that Edgerton was removed, he found himself in predicament, as he was by no means satisfied that he had the authority singled out to discharge the duties of Civil Service Commissioner. Edgerton says he cannot recall any differences with the President during his term of office except the growing feeling of antagonism which he described as the fact that "the President is the first Mugwump in the land, while I am a straight-out Democrat." He intends to write a letter to the President in a day or two acknowledging the receipt of his notice of removal and perhaps adding an expression of his opinion upon the President's course in the matter.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Samoan Appropriations Finally Agreed Upon.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—[By the Associated Press.] The conferees on the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill have reached an agreement. The House representatives accepted the Senate amendment of \$500,000 for the maintenance of American rights in Samoa, while the Senate conferees agreed to allow the provision of \$100,000 for the naval station at Pago Pago to go into the Naval Appropriation Bill.

The resignation of H. M. Sewall as Consul-General of Samoa was received by the Secretary of State this morning.

The Senate Select Committee on Pacific Railroads was in session two hours this morning hearing Mr. Tweed, of counsel for Senator Stanford, in support of his incorporation of his company into the committee's bill to provide for settlement of the debt of the Union Pacific. No conclusion was reached.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON (D. C.), Feb. 9.—[By the Associated Press.] Senate.—The Senate bill to establish a United States Court in Indian Territory was taken up in conjunction with the House bill to change the Texas and northern judicial districts of Texas, and was discussed at length. A substitute offered by Mr. Jones was rejected, and a substitute offered by Mr. Vest was agreed to and the bill was passed. A conference was asked and a committee appointed.

Mr. Stewart offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries for information as to the salmon fisheries of Alaska.

On motion Mr. Sherman moved the House amendment to the Direct Tax Refunding Bill was non-concurred in and a conference was asked.

The Fortification Appropriation Bill was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Manderson an item of \$300,000 was inserted for the purchase of movable submarine torpedoes, to be controlled at will by power from short stations.

Several amendments reported from the Senate were taken up, and the bill passed.

Senators Hoar, Cullom and Cockrell were appointed, with the president officer of the Senate, a committee on inauguration ceremonies.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Union Pacific Refunding Bill, the question being on Mr. Mitchell's motion to recommit with instructions to the committee to report a bill applying also to the Central Pacific. Mr. Stewart gave notice that he would move instructions to the committee to report a bill requiring the amount of debt to be expended by the railroad companies in the construction of improvements on their main lines, including double tracks and tunnels to avoid high grade, and of branch lines and in the construction of such hydraulic works for irrigation as Congress may authorize, with such limitations on freights and fares as will insure cheap transportation.

The Senate adjourned.

House.—The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Postoffice Appropriation Bill. After debate the committee rose to enable the House to limit the debate.

That having been done, Mr. Springer reported that the Conference Committee on the Territorial Bill had been unable to agree.

Mr. Baker of New York offered a resolution instructing the House conferees to exclude New Mexico from the bill and to provide for the admission of North Dakota by proclamation, and provide that Montana and Washington shall be admitted on the same terms, either by proclamation or by formal acts of admission. The matter went over until Monday.

The Senate bill was passed granting a right-of-way to the Great Northern military reservation of Montana to the Big Horn and Southern Railroad.

Consideration of the Postoffice Appropriation Bill was resumed.

Mr. Mason of Illinois said he was opposed to the bill, not so much on account of the effect it might have upon the Chicago postoffice, as because it might have upon the Seventh District of South Carolina. With this protest, Mr. Mason proceeded to

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WASHINGTON,



Railroad, whose claim is \$21,500. The company has been doing a heavy business in the manufacture of iron, and its furnaces in the Hooking Valley are among the largest in the West. It is claimed that the assets are large, but that for some reason the company has been unable to collect accounts long since due, and the Boston office may have only hastened the inevitable crisis. The company was capitalized for \$3,000,000 in bonds and \$500,000 in stock. Of the latter it is understood Glidden & Curtis controlled the majority. The firm is said to have advanced the company \$750,000.

## ITALIAN DIPLOMACY.

How Gladstone Was Persuaded Not to Visit Rome.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—[By the Associated Press.] The Catholic News has received from its Rome correspondent a cablegram stating that Gladstone has given up his contemplated visit to the "Eternal City" at the express wish of the Italian Government and in accordance with earnest requests from persons high in the diplomatic service of England. The dispatch states that Signor Crispi has brought all the influence he could command to make Gladstone change his mind and return to England without visiting Rome.

One of the Pope's domestic prelates remarked to the correspondent: "This is another proof that the Italian Government fears the influence of Leo XIII. on the minds of men who come into personal contact with him. It was feared that Gladstone might have an appeal to nation and give countenance to the scheme which it is known the holy father has in view."

Minister Phelps in New York. NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Minister Phelps told a reporter this evening that he was glad to get back, and would probably go to Washington in about a week. When asked if he came home to resign he said: "No, I am on leave of absence, and expect to remain on leave until the new administration."

Phelps begged to be excused from speaking about the Sackville-West affair and the Samson imbroglio, or expressing any personal opinion of the English people. He said he had been courteously treated in all his official transactions with England, and appreciated the hospitality extended him.

Plundered the Heirs. ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9.—The total amount of Dieckman's indebtedness, it is now understood, will reach \$200,000. This represents the inheritance of the seven Meyer heirs and three Guy heirs. The Maurice Borgess Milling Company has not yet received its share of the inheritance. The Guy heirs, who have been so cruelly wronged are the chief bondsmen of Dieckman, so their loss will be total, or nearly so.

A Home for Confederates. NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—A meeting of old soldiers, of both the Confederate and Union armies, was held tonight at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, for the purpose of devising the best method by which to raise funds for the permanent establishment of a Confederate soldiers' home at Austin, Tex. Speeches were made by Maj. Stewart of Texas and others. A committee was appointed to push the project. It was announced that Chairman Depey had consented to act as treasurer.

Reporters Discover a "Fence." CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—Reporters for the Times today discovered that James Cunningham, janitor of the East Chicago-avenue police station, ex-Capt. Schack's command, was conducting a "fence" for stolen goods. Cunningham had a partner in the person of John Payne, an employee of the Pullman Palace Car Company. Most of the stolen goods belong to the Pullman Company and included the most expensive carpets and hangings.

Sensational Murder Trial. WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 9.—"Red-nosed Mike" told the story of the murder in his trial today. When he came to that part relative to the shooting he broke down and cried like a child. He declared that he had nothing to do with the killing. It was learned this afternoon that "Red-nosed Mike's" accomplice, Beverino and Vilella, had been captured in Italy.

A Dead Machine. NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The bursting of a centrifugal machine in the works of the New York Tarter Company, at Brooklyn, killed two men and injured three others today. Emil Weber, the superintendent, had the upper portion of his head cut off, and Robert P. King, an employee, was so badly injured that he lived but a few minutes.

Another Fast Train. CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—The Chicago and Northwestern Railway, in connection with the Union Pacific Company, inaugurated today a special fast passenger train service between Chicago and Denver. The Northwestern is the third of what are termed the Missouri-river lines that is now running through trains between Chicago and Denver.

Searching for Kidnapers. CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—The Gurleys, who had possession of the kidnapped child, Annie Redmond, were arrested today. Mrs. Gurley says the child was given to her by Maggie Gordon, who said it was her own. She never suspected that it belonged to Redmond, or she would have returned it. The police are looking for Mrs. Gordon.

Tilden's Birthday. NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—This being the anniversary of Samuel J. Tilden's birth, the occasion was marked tonight by the Harlem Democratic club with a memorable banquet, at which Henry Waterson delivered an address of commemoration. Among the letters of regret read was one from President Cleveland.

Merced Board of Trade. MERCED, Feb. 9.—The annual meeting of the Merced County Board of Trade was held this afternoon. The following officers were elected for the next year: President, V. C. W. Hooper; vice-president, E. T. Dixon; treasurer, C. Landman; secretary, Frank M. Ostrander.

A Lady's Terrible Death. PLEASANTON, Feb. 8.—Yesterday afternoon as Mrs. Noonan of Danville was out driving, her horse suddenly took fright, and overturning the buggy, the lady was dragged about a mile. The horse finally reached San Ramon, where it was stopped in front of the hotel. Some men recognized it, and it was towed back to the city by the Lurline. It is not settled as to who was in fault.

Against the Convention. SEATTLE (Wash.), Feb. 9.—Territorial Attorney Metcalf last night rendered an opinion on the legality of a constitutional convention for Washington. The question having been referred to him by Gov. Semple. The Attorney-General takes ground against the convention, and without an act of the Legislature of the Territory.

Steamers in Collision. PORTLAND (Or.), Feb. 8.—The steamers Lurline and Traveler came into collision seven miles before the city in a dense fog this morning. The Lurline sustained slight injuries, but the Traveler had her side stove in and all staterooms on the port side wrecked. She was towed back to the city by the Lurline. It is not settled as to who was in fault.

Sheriff Lord's Case. NEVADA, Feb. 9.—Sheriff Lord seems to feel confident of proving himself innocent of the charges made against him by the Grand Jury of changing ballots, and will demand a speedy trial. The superior court will be occupied till about the 23d with other cases, when Lord's trial will probably come up.

## A RICH RULER.

Germans Think the Kaiser Too Wealthy.

Bismarck Trying to Scare England Into an Alliance.

The Samoan Conference to Meet at Berlin on Thursday.

Socialists Still Keeping Rome in a Tremor—Italian Diplomacy Exerted to Prevent a Meeting Between Gladstone and the Pope—Notes.

By Telegram to the Times. BERLIN, Feb. 9.—[Copyright, 1890, by the New York Associated Press.] In the lower house of the Prussian Diet today the Emperor's civil list passed the second reading after a debate in which the Progressists emphatically protested against increasing the imperial allowance by 3,500,000 marks. They had no difficulty in proving that the wealth of the imperial family is already enormous, the Emperor having at his disposal not only his revenue of 13,250,000 marks, but also other resources from his family domains. The Hofkammer, which administers his domains, is charged with the care of the crown edifices, forests and lands, and the collection of rents. The farm lands are so extensive as to require a division into 77 stewardships, each comprising a number of farms. The supporters of the bill contend that the necessity for an increase of the imperial income. They rested their demand upon the argument that as the Emperor's functions and work were increasing, his revenue ought to be enlarged.

HOW ROYALTY IS DISCIPLINED. The health of the Emperor is again delicate. With a renewal of severe weather his car troubles have been aggravated. Dr. Bergmann has been specially summoned three times this week. The Emperor rises at 5 o'clock. He makes his children share his own severe regimen. The Princes are aroused at 6 o'clock and often breakfast with their father at 7:30. Their lessons begin at 7 o'clock. The Crown Prince has just obtained his first grade in the army, having been appointed a lieutenant, a position similar to that of a captain. He has now his own suite of rooms and household. Twice daily he is instructed in military drill with his brothers. He is allowed one and a half hours for play. This scheme of lessons and life for each hour is rigidly executed.

A CLERICAL TRAP. Dr. Windthorst has given notice that he will offer a motion to insert in acts regulating the judicial condition of countries under German protection guarantees of liberty of conscience to natives and foreigners, and the free exercise of public worship, and the right of missionary propaganda. The motion has the semblance of a simple declaration in favor of religious toleration, but it contains the recognition of the general principle the center party aims at obtaining the assent of the Reichstag to a Jesuit propaganda in the colonies.

AN ENGLISH ALLIANCE DESIRED. Both the Emperor and Prince Bismarck have had long conferences with Lord Charles Bunsford. During the interview the conversations turned upon England's state of preparation for war against the combined naval forces of France and Russia. Prince Bismarck is reported to have advised Lord Charles that an Anglo-French war was nearly as probable as one between France and Germany, and if the Bismarck clique saw a possibility of beating England by a sudden attack they would prefer the risk of taking chances of the terrible results of a defeat by Germany. Prince Bismarck declared his readiness to conclude a defensive alliance with England. He told Bunsford to strongly represent to his Government the present necessity that England should put her house in order.

THE AUSTRIAN SUCCESSION. In discussing the Austrian succession the general press expresses the opinion that Emperor Francis Joseph will recognize the validity of the provisions of the Pragmatic Sanction, that only in the case of total extinction of the male line shall the succession devolve upon a female. Vienna court advisers assert that Emperor Francis Joseph avoids the question of the succession. Archduke Francis, the presumptive Crown Prince, suffers severely from epilepsy. He himself declares he is quite sane and free from the disease. The Emperor detests his next brother, the Archduke Otto, a scamp who so brutally treated his wife, Princess Marie de Saxony, that she recently estranged her relatives to give her shelter and procure a separation for her.

THE SAMOAN CONFERENCE. News has been falling incessantly since Wednesday throughout Central Germany. Railway traffic is interrupted and several trains are imbedded in the snow.

## DELANEY'S STORY.

He Says Egan Was a Fenian and an Invincible. LONDON, Feb. 9.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] The case of Patrick Molloy, who is charged with having given false testimony before the Parnell Commission, was resumed in the Bow-street Police Court today.

Patrick Delaney, who gave testimony yesterday was recalled. He testified that Patrick Egan while treasurer of the league was both a Fenian and an Invincible. Byrne, secretary of the league, was an Invincible, as was also Matt Harris, who was a leading member of the league. The Invincibles received funds from the league through Egan. League officers supplied the Invincibles with firearms, knives and daggers. Byrne declared the council of the Invincibles named persons to be murdered. Witness had seen Byrne lay bank notes and gold on the table.

MORE COMMON PROSECUTIONS. DUBLIN, Feb. 9.—O'Brien has been served with a third summons under the Crimes Act. It is stated that he will be removed from Clonmel to Tralee Jail on Monday. Father McFadden was escorted from Clonmel to London by police. Engineers and skidmovers at intervals watched the route in order to prevent the rolling of boulders upon the railway. Father McFadden opened a lame street will be in constant use, and the southern at present will not favorably impress strangers with Los Angeles. When it rains Figueroa street is a quagmire, and an open water ditch running alongside of it reminds one of anti-boom times. These two streets demand attention at once.

## MOBS AT ROME.

Premier Crispi Says Socialists Will Be Repressed.

ROME, Feb. 9.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] In the Chamber of Deputies Sig. Bonni and other members censured the authorities in connection with the labor riots. Prime Minister Crispi, replying, blamed the Commissioner of Public Safety for culpable lack of presence of mind. He said that he had given stringent orders to prevent all meetings of workmen. The Government, he said, was warned some time ago that the present agitation would occur either in February or March. Hinting that the Socialists were at the bottom of the trouble, Sig. Crispi said the Government would know how to do its duty.

A paucity of feeling prevails owing to riotous demonstrations by unemployed workmen. Stores opened early, but were soon closed. This forenoon 300 workmen assembled in Piazza Dante. A cavalry charge dispersed them. A large number of arrests of disorderly persons were made. Detachments of infantry have been placed on guard at the banks and large buildings. The Government is taking the most energetic measures to repress the demonstrations. It is raining heavily, and it is expected further rioting will occur tonight.

## LE CARON CONTRADICTED.

Senator Jones and Editor O'Reilly Deny His Statements.

DETROIT, Feb. 9.—[By the Associated Press.] Ex-Senator Jones of Florida this morning received the following London cablegram from Michael Davitt: "Le Caron swears you negotiated the Fenian-Russian alliance with Dr. Carroll."

To this he replied: "Le Caron's testimony that I negotiated the Fenian-Russian alliance is absolutely false. I was never a member of the Fenian Brotherhood or any other Irish organization."

In connection with the matter Senator Jones said: "I have made many speeches for my native land, and they will show that I deprecated anything but constitutional measures to procure for Ireland the rights which her sons think she ought to have."

"Who is the Dr. Carroll spoken of?" "I only know one Dr. Carroll in this country; he is an eminent physician of New York, and a connection of the celebrated Carroll family of Maryland. I never exchanged a word with him on the Irish cause," Senator Jones said.

## FRENCH POLITICS.

Floquet's Electoral Bill to Be Considered Tomorrow.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] A meeting of the Cabinet was held today. Floquet, Prime Minister, spoke in favor of giving priority in the Chamber of Deputies to the Scrutin d'Arrondissement Bill over the bill for the revision of the Constitution. He said he would only raise the question of confidence in the Government if the incidents of the debate rendered such action necessary. Subsequently Floquet appeared in the Chamber of Deputies and demanded priority for the Scrutin d'Arrondissement Bill. The Chamber decided, 303 to 243, to discuss the measure tomorrow.

DeFreycinet, Minister of War, has issued a circular in which he forbids officers and soldiers that political demonstrations by troops are forbidden and will be repressed.

## NOTES FROM ABROAD.

The Afghanistan Ruler Again Disturbing Europe.

MOSCOW, Feb. 9.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] It is stated that the Amir of Afghanistan has collected 30,000 men on the frontier with the intention of pursuing Isak Khan. He has made futile attempts to secure the cooperation of the Amir of Bokhara in a movement against Russia. When this fact came to the knowledge of Russia, he notified England that it was to the interests of both powers to prevent the Amir from any precipitate steps.

## A TORY APPEAL.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Hon. W. H. Smith, Government leader in the House of Commons, has issued a circular to the supporters of the Government, urging attendance at the opening of Parliament, February 21st, when he says business of grave importance will come up.

## NOTES.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The gale continues. Telegraphic communication is interrupted. A number of houses were blown down. All along the coast there have been numerous wrecks.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 9.—Gen. Kalontski, artillery specialist, is dead.

## THE LAST SPIKE DRIVEN.

UKIAH, Feb. 9.—The last spike of the Sonoma and Ukiah extension of the Donahue line was driven today at 12:30 o'clock by Col. J. M. Donahue in the presence of about 500 people.

## Murder in the Second Degree.

SAN JOSE, Feb. 9.—The jury in the case of Giacomo Logarbo, for the murder of Isabella Logarbo, his stepdaughter, returned a verdict of murder in the second degree today.

## A Court-martial Ordered.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—Gen. Miles has appointed a general court-martial to meet at the Presidio, at 11 o'clock, on Monday, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought in.

## LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

Excessive Water Rates.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 4.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.] I was glad to see the other day the letter from a correspondent relative to the outrageous rates charged for water. It is time each consumer puts to himself and to each other the question: How much longer are we going to submit to this imposition? The charges are altogether out of all proportion to the prime cost of supply. Once a year the Council fixes the rates to be charged by the water companies, but it treats the matter as only a farce, and continues to make and enforce their unreasonable demands. If the Council has the power to fix the rates for the year, why, then, in common justice, enforce them. If there is any uncertainty in the matter, let a test case be taken in court. The rates are the charges burdensome, but consumers have to put up with the arbitrary conduct on the part of the collectors. There are only four of us in family, yet have to pay to the Citizens' Water Company \$2.50 per month. The tenants of a six-room cottage, nearly next door, also pay the same amount. The inevitable has come in the shape of reduced rents, and it has also to come in reduced charges for water, or by the City Fathers taking the supply into their own hands. Yours respectfully, CITIZEN.

## Alameda and Figueroa.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 4.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.] Many of us who live in the southwest part of town want to know why Alameda and Figueroa streets are not graded. Both streets are great thoroughfares, and Figueroa claims to be a leading boulevard of the city. When the new Southern Pacific depot opens Alameda street will be in constant use, and the condition at present will not favorably impress strangers with Los Angeles. When it rains Figueroa street is a quagmire, and an open water ditch running alongside of it reminds one of anti-boom times. These two streets demand attention at once. A. S. A.

## Gladstone Religion.

Mr. Gladstone wouldn't write an article on "John Ward, Preacher," when asked to do so. "I never write about religion," he said, "unless I have some special object. My reason for writing about 'Robert Elamers' was to show that the arguments brought forward against Christianity in it were fallacious. No such excuse would justify an article on 'John Ward, Preacher,' in which no attack on Christianity is contained." Mrs. Gladstone once said that her husband considered it one of her most sacred duties to do his utmost to check the flood of infidelity which was sweeping over England.

## The Weather.

SIGNAL OFFICE, LOS ANGELES, Feb. 9.—At 5:07 a.m. the thermometer registered 42; at 5:37 p.m., 64. Barometer for corresponding period, 30.10, 30.12. Maximum temperature, 70; minimum temperature, 41. Weather clear.

## Hotel del Coronado.

Our Next Popular EXCURSION

Leaves the First-street Depot at 10 a.m. on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1890.

On a Chartered Special Train

FROM

LOS ANGELES.

TO

HOTEL del CORONADO.

Round Trip \$3.50 Good for 3 days.

Or extended at the rate of \$1 per day.

GRAND BALL

On SATURDAY, Evening, and various other pleasures during the stay of the excursionists.

Tickets for sale at Santa Fe Office, South Spring St., OR AT THE FIRST-STREET DEPOT.

NATURE'S WISE PROVISION

In so Bountifully Supplying the Already Famous

Coronado Waukesha!

Spring with an endless volume of Pure, Wholesome Water, is a most fortunate discovery. It stamps

CORONADO AS A SANITARIUM

That has now no equal in the world.

It could hardly without fear of contradiction boast of its charming and unequalled climate, its evenness of temperature, and its many other advantages as a seaside resort. It had, in fact, more agreeable climate and finer attractions than all the balance of Southern California put together. To these it now adds more, and the greatest of all is the most effective of

The Old Aborigines Knew It

Before the whites came to the coast, and the healing waters were praised by them in song for their purity and curative powers. The Indians made and have made long and tedious journeys from all parts of the coast to the springs and to leave them in the medicine waters. The secret of the many virtues they possess has been discovered to but a few, when the Coronado Water Company learned of it and bought the right to the springs. After spending large sums and developing them they have been revealed by securing an inexhaustible living stream of the purest and

Finest Water on the Continent.

This excellent water has been in use for several months and its quality is purely fully proved by the residents of Coronado, who are now enjoying the cures of disordered liver, indigestion and kidney troubles have been made.

Families and others in San Diego will now have an opportunity of testing its value, as it is served from wagons FRISH EVERY DAY, at the nominal rate of 5 cents per gallon.

The Analysis

And report of the eminent Chicago chemist, C. Gilbert Wheeler, shows a remarkable similarity in the ingredients of the Coronado and Waukesha waters; he says that in fact they are identical. There is one thing, however, in favor of the Coronado Waukesha Springs, and that is the fact that the water of the organic matter found in the Waukesha Waukesha. This, while they are identical, is not identical in KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLES, the Coronado is absolutely the purer water. Guests of the hotel, especially among the people, have had great relief from their troubles have been made from using the Coronado Waukesha.

THE COMPARISON.

Silica..... .001 .135

Sulphur..... .004 .005

Iron (sesquioxide)..... .004 .005

Potassium chloride..... .145 .127

Potassium sulphate..... .007 .009

Calcium sulphate..... .145 .127

Calcium carbonate..... .145 .127

Magnesium..... .018 .001

Sodium chloride..... .248 .124

Sulphate soda..... .008 .001

Carbonate soda..... .008 .001

For sale at THOMPSON'S DRUG STORE, Downey block, Los Angeles.

Unclassified.

ARLINGTON HOTEL,

Santa Barbara, Cal.

With its unexcelled climate, magnificent scenery, numerous charming drives and delightful sea bathing, offers

UNEQUALLED INDUCEMENTS

To those in search of

HEALTH AND PLEASURE.

For terms and reservations, address

CHAS. C. WHEELER, Prop'r.

Telegraphic address, "Hotel Arlington."

SAN MARCOS HOTEL,

Santa Barbara, California.

RATES REDUCED TO \$2.50 PER DAY.

The Hollister Estate assures the public that the house will be kept up to its usual standard of a STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

WILLIAM WYLES, Manager.

Real Estate.

FOR SALE.

THAT MOST DESIRABLE

Ranch of 350 Acres,

Known as the DARLING PROPERTY, advantageously located five miles east of Escondido, in the

SAN PASQUAL VALLEY,

The land of the vine, the fig and the olive. It is the very garden spot of this productive valley, the whole being highly cultivated, except a few acres of the river bottom, which affords the best of pasturage.

A Perpetual Spring

On the property supplies ten times the amount of water necessary to irrigate the entire acreage from a stream three feet wide by ten inches deep, even during the driest season.

25 ACRES IN FRUIT TREES.

36 ACRES BEST VARIETIES GRAPES.

100 ACRES IN ALFALFA.

15 VARIETIES OF FRUIT TREES (These averaging 12 years and all in full bearing).

APPLE, PEAR, NECTARINE,

OLIVE, ENGLISH WALNUT, LIME,

ORANGE, POMEGRANATE, FIG,

QUINCE AND SIDRAN CHAB.

Peach and apricot there are 320 fine trees. Plum and prune nearly 300 fine trees.

A Comfortable Modern Farmhouse,

Worth \$350, barns, tools and other out-houses, chicken-houses, yards, fish-pond.

This is a most desirable property in every regard, combining the advantages of a delightful home with a very profitable investment. The beautiful valley where it is situated is one of the most noted in the country. Having come into possession of the above ranch through foreclosure proceedings, I will dispose of it for

\$150 PER ACRE.

E. S. BABCOCK, JR.

SIMI RANCHO

Cheap Lands. Good Lands. Prices and Terms to Encourage Settlers.

So much has been said and written about the high prices for ordinary farming and fruit land in Southern California that many Eastern people think that no good land can be had for less than \$200 per acre, and that the only way to get a good locality. But if you will call at the headquarters of Simi Land and Water Company you will find that you can buy well watered stock ranges at \$5 to \$15 per acre, and every one of these ranges has a good water supply. You can buy first-class valley lands for \$50 to \$75 per acre, and small tracts of 10, 20 or 40 acres for fruit farms at about the same price. Colonies who want from 1000 to 2000 acres can be placed on fine lands, suitable for dividing among their members, at \$25 to \$40 per acre. This company carries nothing for boom, and asks no inflated prices for their lands. We own nearly 100,000 acres, and have a perfect and undisturbed title. The object is to furnish good lands to actual settlers, at prices within reach of any who can buy land at all, and on terms which will enable men of moderate means to acquire homes in a healthy and beautiful part of Southern California. We do not intend to have the best land in the State, and at present are not directly on a railroad, but expect to be before long. But we do claim to have the best land and more advantages and on easier terms of payment than any other place that has been brought to our notice. It will cost you nothing but a postal card to get detailed information about these lands. If you want a farm or a stock range write or call at 19 West First Street, Los Angeles, and ask about the Simi Ranch.

HOMES! HOMES!

Finest Quality of Fruit Lands, near Los Angeles, at Reasonable Prices and on Liberal Terms to ACTUAL SETTLERS.

Eight thousand acres now subdivided (17,000 acres in all, in San Fernando Valley, from 8 to 12 miles from the Plaza, into 10, 20 and 40 acre tracts, ranging from \$25 to \$100 per acre, and on such liberal terms that anyone can own a home. A fruitful soil easily cultivated, healthy and delightful climate, removal of schools and churches, two railroads, with Los Angeles markets for every thing raised on the land, these lands offer inducements to settlers that cannot be duplicated. Also a stock range of 1000 acres, only \$1000 per acre, and a very large acreage can be subdivided into two or three ranges. For maps, prices and terms apply to

Providence Land, Water and Development Co.,

Southern B. & B. Bryson & Bonbrake Block.

Real Estate.

FOR SALE.

THAT MOST DESIRABLE

Ranch of 350 Acres,

Known as the DARLING PROPERTY, advantageously located five miles east of Escondido, in the











